

# GAZETTE.

TERMS \$1 50 in advance—\$1 75 within Six months, or \$2 within the Year.

L. MATTINGLY, EDITOR.

Corydon, August 21, 1845.

**SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.**—We will not say we are surprised at the result of the election in our State. We in fact feared the result would be, as it has proved, a Locofoco victory. We were prepared for it. We well remember the time, however, when the high-handed and unconstitutional delay to elect a United States Senator, such as occurred last winter, would have destroyed any party—the time when such a proceeding would have raised such a storm of indignation that the guilty Senators would not have dared to present themselves to the people for re-election; but things have changed, and the people, or a majority of them, we are sorry to say, seem to have approved the conduct of the Senate in postponing the election last year, but we feel confident they would not have approved it, had they been aware of the consequences to which such things must ultimately lead. They have become so familiarized to them that such revolutionary movements have lost their power to alarm, and seem to occur as a matter of course. The Constitution and the laws offer no barrier when ambitious and unprincipled men have ends to attain. Legal as well as moral restraints are broken through in a most unblushing manner to enable the demagogue to reach high places, and the profligate politician to luxuriate among the spoils of office. Already in one of our sister States a revolutionary movement had proceeded so far that the revolting party had set up a Government in opposition to the legal one; and the Vice President of the United States approved the conduct, and spoke of the just inflictions of the law upon the person of the leader of that movement as an outrage, holding up the disorganizer as a martyr to public liberty—and by such approval admitting that in order to change the form of our Government we need not pursue the course pointed out by the Constitution, or directed by law, but proceed without authority to tear down the old fabric. They tell us the people have the power.—True, but the people have in the establishment of their Governments pointed out the way to change them; and when we lose all reverence for the forms and spirit of the law we are in an unsound state of society.—When men rudely lay their hands upon the instrument which gives their Government a legal existence, there is some danger at least of our liberties.

A spirit of lawlessness seems to have got abroad, and what is to be its ultimate results we know not. We know it has already stripped a sister Republic of a rich and valuable territory, sufficient for an empire itself.—The same spirit suggests, should that country resist by arms an unjust acquisition of her property, to pursue a war of conquest, a thing utterly at variance with the spirit of the Constitution, and at once destructive of public morals, and at war with common justice.

These things were not in the early days of the country—they are the legitimate offspring of modern Locofocoism. We still hope the people will one day discover the dangers that threaten us, and by a timely interposition of their power at the ballot-box save us from utter ruin.

"I shall be elected to the Senate."

N. ALBERTSON.

Has Mr. A. heard the result of the August election yet? If not, we subjoin for his information the vote for Senator:

Zenor	1193
Albertson	1098
Zenor's majority	97

Andrew Van Buren, brother of ex-President Van Buren, has been appointed Post-master at Kinderhook, N. Y.

**HARRISON COUNTY SEMINARY.**—Many of our citizens are perhaps unaware of the flourishing condition of this institution—to such we are happy to be able to say that it is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years.

Mr. May, the learned, attentive and efficient principal, has firmly established the school, and, so far as we have been able to learn, has given universal satisfaction as a teacher.—Connected with the institution are two Literary Societies—the Franklin and Eclectic—the latter composed of females exclusively. It is a source of great gratification to our citizens to know that we have in our midst a good Academy; and we hope they will profit by the opportunity now offered them to educate their children. Persons abroad could not do better than to send their sons and daughters to this institution. Our village is very pleasantly situated within 20 miles of New Albany (25 from Louisville) within twelve miles of the Ohio river, in a very healthy location, society good, and boarding cheap.—We would advise persons sending their children from home to school to at least consider the advantages of the Corydon Academy and the ample capacity of the teachers, male and female.

**PROSCRIPTION.**—About the smallest piece of proscription we have yet heard of, is the removal of Asa Jones, late Post-master at Elizabeth, in this county. Mr. Jones has discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of every one, not the least charge can be made against him, yet, he has been summarily removed to make way for some small beer politician we suppose. The office is of very little value to any one, but justice to Mr. Jones should have prompted those who desired his removal to give him half a chance at the Department; but unfortunately he is a Whig, and went do for Post master under this great Administration.

**LITERARY JOURNAL.**—We have received the first number of this paper, published at Washington, Indiana.—It is neatly printed and seems to have been gotten up with considerable taste. It is of course neutral in politics. Success attend it.

**A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.**—We learn the following in the New York Sun of Wednesday morning: "A deplorable occurrence at the country residence of one of our N. York merchants, involving the happiness of three families, and probably the lives of two persons, has been rumored for some days. We have been able to collect but few authentic particulars. The merchant recently returned from Europe, and on visiting his country residence had his suspicions aroused that a friend was base and a wife unfaithful. Finding them together, he stabbed the guilty pair, and would have killed both instantly had he not fallen insensible at the moment of striking a second deadly blow at his wife. Both were seriously wounded, and the husband, glorying in the belief that he had killed both, is now a raving maniac! The wife it is believed, is not fatally wounded, but the recovery of her paramour, is doubtful. Both were stabbed in the region of the heart."

Below we give an extract of a letter from Capt. Grice, of the Undine, giving an account of the landing of the U. S. troops in Texas. It is dated—

ARKANSAS BAY, July 28, 1845.

On Saturday, the 26th inst., the American flag was first planted in Texas by authority, upon the south end of St. Joseph's Island, upon which I am landing the troops from the Alabama, inside the bay. There are now 500 men encamped here, and the scene is full of interest. The other vessels with troops are not expected to arrive for several days.

The various committees in the convention at Austin have reported the different provisions for a constitution of the State of Texas, and these are published at length in the Civilian of the 30th ult. We give some of the more interesting articles and sections as they appear in that paper, premising that the editor thinks that various alterations will be made in many of them before their final passage.

The following articles from the "Bill of Rights" may not be uninteresting:

3d. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under this State.

13th. No bill of attainder, ex-post facto law or any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation previously made.

14th. No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt.

19th. Perpetuities or monopolies, are contrary to the genius of a free Government, and shall never be allowed; nor shall the law of primogeniture or entailment ever be in force in this State.

In the "Executive Department" the first section says that "the supreme Executive power of this State shall be styled a Governor."

Section 4. The Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, but shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years; he shall be at least thirty years of age, shall be a native citizen of the United States, or a citizen of the State of Texas at the time of the adoption of this constitution.

The fifth section of that part of the constitution having reference to the "judiciary department of the State is as follows:

The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate, shall appoint the judges of the supreme and district courts.

The Editor of the Civilian is of the opinion that this section will become a law.

The first section of the "Legislative Department" provides that "every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have resided in Texas one year preceding an election, and the last six months in the county or town in which he offers to vote, shall be qualified elector. Indians not taxed, and Africans and descendants of Africans excepted."

No minister of the gospel or priest shall be a member of the General Assembly.

The first election to be held on the first Monday and the following day in November, 1846, and the election shall be held on the same days in November every two years thereafter.

The Civilian says that "it appears to be understood that a majority of the members of the Convention are in favor of inserting a clause in the constitution to prevent banks."

[From the Baltimore American.]

The annexation of Texas being now complete, in respect to all essential preliminaries, it remains for the new State to form its constitution and to present the same for the approval of Congress. The convention now assembled at Austin is engaged in preparing a constitution, which must be laid before Congress, for its final action, on or before the first of January next.

Among the conditions of annexation, as proposed by the United States, it is stipulated that the Republic of Texas shall retain "all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but, in no event, are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States."

It is likely that some difficulty may arise in reference to this last named provision. The assurances given by the President of the United States, through our envoy in Texas, that some additional advantages might be granted to Texas beyond those specified in the resolutions of annexation, in the event of the acceptance of those resolutions unconditionally, have created expectations and involved pledges which must give rise to further action.—The official paper intimates that a certain sum may be agreed upon in the gross as a fair compensation for the public lands of Texas, which, in consideration of such sum, are to be transferred to the United States. The new State may use this money to pay her debts or not; that is to say, she may dispose of it as she pleases—but the inference, doubtless, is intended that she will apply it to the liquidation of her liabilities.

It was unquestionably a bungling piece of work, the concoction of that annexation proposal—a job like a great deal of other legislation, designed to be hereafter mended. It had to be shuffled off in a slipshod manner; it must be got rid of in some way or another. The workers in the business found it necessary to make haste and strike while the iron was hot, no matter with what precipitation, trusting that a little cold welding might, by-and-by, remedy the defects of hurried and unworkmanlike slovenliness. Thus Texas was allowed to keep her public lands—an incongruous thing altogether, and a thing not intended to be really carried out. It was also stipulated that her debts and liabilities should not in any event become a charge upon the Government of the United States—another pretext intended for future evasion.

These difficulties, however, must be managed as well as circumstances will admit. Texas is now ours—ours in good faith. We must deal generously by her. It is out of the question that she should keep her public lands, and have her separate system of land laws, and her separate negotiations for the extinction of Indian titles. All that is entirely inconsistent with her position as a member of the Union; the General Government has those matters in charge. The President of the United States, we take it for granted, will have some arrangement to propose to Congress at the next session by which a fair settlement may be had of all details pertaining to a proper adjustment of this whole business.

Another condition of annexation, as proposed by the United States and accepted by Texas, provides that "new States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such

States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. Add in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

All questions of boundary with Mexico or any other power, growing out of the claims of Texas, are now in the hands of the government of the United States. Our troops are moving upon Texas; our squadrons are concentrating on her coast. She is part of our country; her soil is under the guardianship of the Genius of the Republic; the stars and the stripes are waving over her people.

**FIRE.**—Evansville has been visited by another fire, and, as we look upon it, the most disastrous that has ever befallen us. About half past four o'clock this morning the large flouring Mill and Distillery, which is known as the "Pigeon Mill," worked by Nathan Rowley, Esq., was discovered on fire. We were among the first on the ground, but, on our arrival, the fire had extended too far to admit of being subdued. The entire Mill, with all its machinery, and one or two out buildings were destroyed. Mr. Rowley lost between four and five thousand bushels of wheat and about twelve hundred bushels of corn.—The loss of this mill will be severely felt not only by our merchants, but by the farmers of the surrounding country. We have not learned that there was any insurance.—*Evansville Journal.*

**EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM FRANCE.** The Journal des Debats says:

"The Government on witnessing the progress making by the Jesuits in France, where they already possessed 22 establishments, had at first resolved to enforce the laws against that order, but having constantly declared that it had only in view the real interests of religion, the maintenance of public peace and union among all citizens, the Government was anxious to prove by its acts the sincerity of its declarations, and deemed it expedient before recurring to the rigorous exercise of its rights, to exhaust all means of conciliation and persuasion. A negotiation was accordingly opened with the chief of the church, and confided to a member of the Royal council of public instruction. M. Rossi was instructed to demand of the Holy See the suppression of the Jesuits in France, and the disavowal of the members of that order who had assumed to live in common. He, moreover, asked that those who wished to remain individually in the kingdom should re-enter the category of the ordinary clergy, and be placed under the authority of the bishops and parish priests.—The Government had every confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the Court of Rome, and we are happy to announce that its expectation has been realized. The negotiation, it may be easily imagined was attended with great and numerous difficulties. But, thanks to the enlightened mind of Pope Gregory XVI, to the wisdom and experience of his counsellors, and we must also add, to the frankness of the General of Jesuits, those obstacles successively disappeared, and the cause of legality, prudence and peace ultimately triumphed.—All the demands made by the French negotiator were acquiesced in and we have reason to know that the superiors of the establishments of the Jesuits in France have already received orders from Rome to conform to the intentions of Holy See."

From the London Spectator.

The Anti-Jesuit party in France have achieved one of those victories that lead to nothing. The General of the Jesuits, in consequence of the representations made by the French Government at Rome, has instructed the heads of the house of the order throughout France, to break up their establishments, desist from receiving novices, and dispose of the lands belonging to the Society with as little delay as possible. There will henceforth be no official Jesuits in France. But to have been, or even to be a Jesuit, will be no offence in the eye of the law. Every Jesuit at present in France may continue to live there, and if he has a mind, make proselytes to his church, disseminate the peculiar views attributed to the Society, and intrigue privately to mould the policy of the French Ministers into conformity with those of the Papal Court. If the Jesuits are the reckless intriguers and conspirators that some men profess to believe, they will be more dangerous working in private, without acknowledged concert or union, than working publicly, as a recognized corporation.

**STATE OF INDIANA.** } to wit:

CRAWFORD COUNTY,

An Inquest held by me the undersigned a Coroner in and for said county, at the landing in the town of Leavenworth, Jennings Township, in said county, over the dead body of a man supposed to be drowned, and supposed to be the same man who fell over board from the steamboat Defiance, at Blue River Island, on Sunday morning the 4th inst., he had on one shoe, no socks, Cottonade pants, small striped cotton shirt, vest of small stripes, he was supposed to be about twenty five years old, about five feet ten inches high, sandy complexion, had about him one key, supposed to be a trunk key, sixty-two and a half cents in cash, no papers or any thing whereby his name or residence could be known.

NATHANIEL HOLDCRAFT, Cor.  
Leavenworth, Aug. 6th, 1845.

## COMMERCIAL.

[From Lou. Price-Current, Aug. 16th.]  
**REVIEW OF THE MARKET.**

**Bacon.**—The business transactions this week have not been very extensive. The prices are low and there is very great difficulty in making shipments even at high rates. Our merchants are, however, receiving their fall goods via the New York and Ohio canals.

**Beeswax.**—Is in demand at 25c.  
**Beans.**—Command \$1 50a2 00 per bu., as in quality.

**Butter.**—Good table butter continues scarce. We quote from 12 1/2 a 15c., as in quality.

**Cattle.**—Very few good cattle have been driven to this market of late. We quote at \$2 50 a \$3 50, as in quality.

**Cotton.**—A large quantity of the cotton sold in the last ten days has been sent to New Orleans. The stock now is reduced to a few hundred bales. Demand good for the season. We note sales of 100 bales inferior at 5 1/2c., equal to cash; 35 bales at 6 1/2c., middling quality; 50 bales at 6 1/2c., and 25 bales at 6 1/2c. cash.

**Candles.**—We continue our quotations: sperm 30a33c., mould 8 1/2c., stearine 10c. star, (made in this city,) 20c. per lb.

**Cordage.**—We continue to quote Manila 9 1/2 a 10c., bed cords, with 9 strands, 10c., large rope, Kentucky hemp, 10a12 1/2c., twine, baling, 8a10c., sacking twine 25c., sash cord, 15 a 20c.

**Cotton Yarns.**—We quote as for two weeks previous, at 6, 7, and 8c. for the different numbers.

**Cheese.**—This article has advanced. Good Western Reserve commands 6c. per lb.

**Coffee.**—The sales of this article have been to a very good extent since our last report. We note sales of about 600 bags, ranging from 7 1/2a7 3/4c., for Rio. There is very little doing in the other descriptions, which we continue to quote—Laguayra 9c., Java 11 1/2 a 13, and St. Domingo 6 1/2 a 7c. Stock large. Several holders have advanced to 7 1/2c.

**Flour.**—Some sales in lots have been made at \$2 90 a \$3. The price by retail is \$3 25 from stores.

**Fruits.**—Raisins per box \$3 00a3 25; figs 13a15c.; dry apples \$1a1 12; peaches \$1 20a1 50. Green apples at 75 a \$1 50 per bushel.

**Feathers.**—Are taken freely at 25c., per lb., and they are in demand from stores at the same rate for shipment.

**Fuel.**—Stiles & Co. of Pittsburg and Cannelton coal are now making at 11c. for 100 bushels and 1 1/2c. delivered by the single load.

**Fish.**—Mackorel No. 1, at \$15 50a\$16, No. 2, \$13, and No. 3, \$9 50a10, cod, per lb. 4c.; lake fish 8c.; herrings 75c. a \$1 per box, salmon \$16 per bbl., kila \$3, pickled herrings \$8 per bbl., pickled cod \$7; tierce \$24; per bbl.

**Grain.**—Wheat is arriving freely and commands 46c. per bushel. Corn is in demand at about 27c. Oats are now plenty at 16 a 18c. per bushel.

**Hay.**—This article commands from wagons 45 a 50c. per 100 lbs., and baled timothy, from stores 55a60c., and scarce.

**Iron.**—We quote bar iron as last week firm at 3 1/2c. at wholesale; for both Louisville made and best Juniata; small sizes are higher. Pig is in demand at \$30 per ton, for common and fair qualities.

**Lard.**—This article is dull. We quote from wagons at 6a6 1/2c., and from stores at 7 a 7 1/2c. The quantity arriving is small.

**Molasses.**—We quote New Orleans at 34a35c. per gallon. Sugar-house 40a42c. The stock is not large.

**Nails.**—Juniata and Boston nails we quote at 4 1/2c., assorted. The stock is fair. The Bullitt county nails continue scarce and in demand at the above rates.

**Oils.**—We quote linseed at 85a90c., tanners', 18a22; sperm, \$1 00a1 25; lard oil, 60a65c., castor 75 a \$1 per gal.

**Rice.**—We quote at 4 1/2a5c., as in quality. Stock fair.

**Silk.**—There is constant demand here at the silk factories for reeled silk at \$5 per lb., and cocoons at \$3 per bushel. It is said that the number of feeders throughout the country has increased materially this year.

**Sugar.**—Transactions since our last have been very fair. We note sales of about 250 hhds. at 6 1/2c., and a few hhds. prime at 6 1/2c. By the barrel it is worth 1c. more on the lb. The stock is light. We quote loaf 10a13 1/2c., and white Havana 10a12c. per lb.

**Salt.**—We quote Kanawha at 24a25c., per bushel. We note sales, in lots, at these rates.

**Wool.**—It commands readily 16 to 19c. for unwashed and 24a25c. for washed as in quality. The arrivals are considerable.

**Whiskey.**—Yesterday sales were made from wagons at 18c., and rectified at 18c., which is a decline.

**Exchange and Banks.**—Eastern exchange continues at the rate noticed last week, 1 per cent. premium at the banks, and 1 per cent out of doors. Money is plenty and all the good business paper offered at the banks is taken. Sight checks on New Orleans, par to 1/2 per cent. premium; time bills 1 per cent. and interest off.

**Cincinnati and Ohio Banks.**—Commercial Bank, Franklin, Lafayette, and Ohio Life & Trust Company, par. The following Ohio banks are sound and only 1 per cent. discount at Cincinnati, viz: Cincinnati Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Bank of Circleville, (old bank,) Chillicothe, Genoa, Massillon, Xenia, Marietta, Mt. Pleasant, Zanesville, Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, Columbus Bank of New Lisbon, Dayton Bank, Franklin Bank of Columbus, Steubenville, (old bank,) and Western Reserve Bank at Warren. All Michigan banks very doubtful.

Alabama money is 7 a 8 per cent. discount.